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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



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Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIGHTING BECOMING MORE INTENSE.

BRITISH CAPTURE MORE GUNS.

LONDON, April 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters in France telegraphing
to-day, states that during the last
24 hours the fighting has become
more intense.

The Germans apparently having
been reinforced, are desperately
resisting our heavy pressure. Various
counterattacks have been
launched, but except at Bullecourt,
were unsuccessful. The German
claim of having taken 1,000 prisoners
at Bullecourt is a wild statement.

The fighting for the key position
of Monchy-lez-Preaux has been most
bitter, but we are retaining all our
gains and are consolidating our
defences. Time is now required to
bring up our heavy guns and to make
good our communications before
attempting another great stroke in
the battle of Arras.

We captured eleven more guns
between Croisilles and the River
Scarpe yesterday.

The enemy is shelling our new
positions beyond Vimy Ridge, the
loss of which has undoubtedly greatly
enlarged him.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORTS.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IMPEDES OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 11.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
A heavy snow fall all day rendered
observation impossible and impeded
operations.

We beat off, this morning, two
counterattacks on our new positions at
Monchy-lez-Preaux. Prisoners taken at
that point state that they were ordered
to hold the village at all costs.

Further south, we penetrated into
the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, taking
a number of prisoners. Large enemy
forces counter-attacked and forced us
back on our own lines, but our artillery
inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's
attacking troops.

Our aeroplanes were active yesterday
despite the gale. Few enemy machines
were seen.

LONDON, April 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

The weather is wet and stormy.

We attacked this morning and
captured two important positions to the
north of Vimy Ridge, astride the
Sooches River, taking prisoners.

We drove off two night attacks at
the northern end of Vimy Ridge, with
heavy German losses.

We progressed south of the Scarpe
River.

THE NEW TACTICS.

LONDON, April 12.

The British offensive continues to be
the topic of Paris where there is much
admiration at the new tactics, whereby
the front of attack has widened as it
progressed, instead of narrowing, like
the previous Allied offensives. Thus it
is now impossible for the enemy to make
flank attacks, as no salient has been
produced.

The extent of the British front has
doubled in two days, like to the opening
of a fan. Its left commands the
Dental Plain, the centre is within seven
miles of Douai and the right is danger-
ously threatening the German lines with
envelopment. The whole is progress-
ing towards Lens.

French accounts of the battle dwell
on the success of the Tanks and the new
British tri-planes.

There was a stirring charge by mas-
sed cavalry after the fighting ceased, in
the vicinity of Monchy, yesterday.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, April 11.

A French official reports states:—

There was active artillery fighting in
the St. Quentin region.
The enemy, south of the Oise, after a
sharp bombardment, drove back one of
our detachments to the north-east of
Eperneuil-Coucy, but a counter-
attack promptly ejected them.

The artillery on both sides has been
very active in the Champagne.

LONDON, April 12.

A French communiqué reports:—
The artillery struggle continued to be
fairly violent during the night, between
the Somme and the Oise, notably in the
region of Urville.

After artillery preparation we attack-
ed the German positions south of the
Oise, east of the line Coucy-la-Ville—
Quincy-Basse. After a lively fight we
pushed back the enemy as far as the
south-western edge of the upper forest
of Coucy and captured several impor-
tant points d'appui. We also killed many
of the enemy and took prisoners.

Reconnaissance penetrated the
German lines at several points north of
the Aisne, and brought back 40
prisoners.

There was a lively attack to the east
of Sapienval. We drove out the enemy
from a few elements of trenches, he still
occupied since April 4. Our line is now
completely re-established.

AMERICAN AIR SQUADRON IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 12.

An American air-squadron, in the
French service, will fight in the
American uniform and under the
American flag.

SERIOUS INSURRECTION IN SERBIA.

APPALLING REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, April 12.

Reuter has received confirmation of
the reported insurrection in Serbia
which took place during March. The
rebels seized several townships, depôts
and arms, and marched to Nish. The
Bulgarians, becoming alarmed, sent two
Divisions to oppose the rebels; neverthe-
less, the result of a fortnight's fighting
enabled the rebels to reach the gates of
Nish, and they would have captured
the town, but for the intervention of a
third Bulgarian Division.

The subsequent suppression was most
appalling. Civilians in the towns were
massacred by Bulgarian women, and
children were not spared. The popula-
tion was interned wholesale.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 12.

The situation in Russia continues to
be watched with great interest.

The Times, in an editorial, echoes the
general feeling when it says that it
trusts that the leaders of all parties will
realise the imperative need for the pre-
servation of internal concord. It reminds
the extremists that Paul Rohrbach, a
prominent German publicist, when lectur-
ing in Berlin, candidly admitted that
German peace schemes depend entirely
on their success on the Russian Extreme
Left.

SPAIN AND THE GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

MADRID, April 12.

More Spanish ships have been sunk,
despite the German promises and ex-
cuses. This has produced intense
exasperation in Spain whose economic
situation, moreover, is thereby terribly
distressed.

All parties recognise the gravity of
the outlook and the necessity for strong
measures.

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

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G. R.
WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY the 13th day of April, for STEAM LAUNCH and BOAT HIRE for a period from 24th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in sealed envelope marked "Tender for Transport".

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless, accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours notice in writing being left at the tenders address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1664

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

7086 (Tosoni Mio Waltz) Orchestra
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6107 (A Southern Wedding) The Watermelon Fete
6536 (March Lorraine) Band
(Old Comrades March)
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Apply P.O. Box 514.
Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1669

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AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Wanchai.
Apply in writing, accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1671

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honor to notify the clients of the Company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual.
Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1669

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground, Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, April 8, 1917. 1649

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. H. HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching European to learn the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 110, Wellington Street, first floor.

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They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



Obtainable at all leading tobacconists.

HARDEST FROST OF THE WAR.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' BITTER TIME IN TRENCHES.

DOCK AIRMEN PROWL OVER IN THE MIST.

"The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, Mr. Philip Gibbs, writing from the front at the end of January said:—
I remember the winters of '14, '15 and '16 in this war-zone of France and Flanders, and though there was hard weather in all of them—months of cold discomfort for our soldiers—there has been no weather on the Western front so grim and biting as the frost which now has its grip upon us.

Oh, but it's cold! It is so cold that all the mud and quagmires in which our men have been floundering for months are now hard frozen with great chunks of ice in the cuts and the shell-craters, and with polished slides along the "duck walks" so that men slip and slip and slip along communication trenches and fall against snow-drifts all crusted with fine crystals. It is so cold that motoring from one part of the front to the other is no kind of fun at all because the wind cuts through the thickest of "British warmies," bites savagely at ears and noses and paralyses even the horse-power of the cars by freezing the radiators and getting a clutch on the carburetors. So it happened, that yesterday many officers who had set forth on far journeys got no further than lonely roads remote from a telephone, with nothing in sight but long stretches of snow fields, and a frozen car which had slipped into a snow drift.

After dark the headlights went out because generators had turned to ice, and it is not easy travelling in the dark when the roads are like glass and the cars go skating into hedges and banks.

MARCHERS HAVE THE BEST TIME.

The marching men have the laugh of the morticians. What time-exhausted Staff officers go by, blue-nosed, wrapped like mummies, as chilled as New Zealand hantons, the battalions on the move tramp with a fine riving up the hard roads, beating a tattoo with heel and toe, with red cheeks above their shaggy "stink-coats," and red ears beneath their steel helmets, and the breath of a thousand men rising like smoke in the frosty air.

Up in the trenches it is different. It is hard to keep warm in an ice-bound ditch, with powdered snow on the parapets and frost on every strand of barbed wire, and a wind that comes with a snap into the dug-outs to bite the noses of men, who are crouching round oil stoves. The infantry cannot feel his grip on the rifle. All knowledge of his feet has gone from him. His nose seems to have wandered over No Man's Land. He is so cold that every hair of his goat-skin coat is frozen as stiff as the quills of the fretful porcupine, and seems to pierce him like a red hot needle, because the pain of cold is like the agony of fire. Very faintly across No Man's Land it is not very far away, he hears the German sentry's footsteps, peeping up and down, up and down on the hard floor of the fire trench. That poor beggar is cold, too. Colder, because less warmly clad. Ugh! like a wicked lute in the draught that comes round the traverse with a cut throat pounce.

MEN HARD AS STEEL.

The men are "sticking" the cold as they "stick" the wet—as they endure every thing in this war, with a stiff

upper lip and no mean! Now and again a man goes down with trench-foot, literally goes down, because he cannot stand up, but that trouble has been almost abolished in comparison with the large number of men who dropped out last year before they were ordered to rub their feet with oil and change their socks if they could get a patch of dry ground to do it—which was not always possible. As for other maladies that come from hard weather and exposure, they are not reported in most cases until the men are relieved. A man with a touch of trench fever holds on to his post until he gets back to billets. Then it's "Doctor, I feel a bit queer like." A man with rheumatism in his body and bones says "Hell!" very quietly to himself up in the firing-line, and waits for the reliefs to come up before he gets round to the M.O. and says, "The same old trouble, sir."

So the doctors tell me, praising these stout-hearted fellows, among whom there are very few malingers. In spite of the hard weather the health of the Armies is amazingly good. The men themselves are hard—hard as steel.

VENTURE SOME ENEMY AIRMEN.

Yesterday and today there were some hours of sunlight, when all the snow-fields were sparkling so that one's eyes were blinded a little by this bright white landscape. Yet there was no cheeriness in the soul. It was desolate, and made our spirits cold. The pallid light had no warmth. Behind the lines the French cottages had canopies of snow on their roofs and long icicles hung from their eaves. The battlefields a mist moved, like the breath of the earth, rising in smoke, like the breath of men. There was no visibility. Our kite-men could see nothing from their baskets, not even the flash of guns that went booming over suddenly all day long. German aeroplanes took advantage of the weather, and came sneaking low through the white mist, hoping to drop bombs before our flying men could see and chase them, or our "Archies" get their target. They took the risk and paid the price. Four of them were caught and put down. I saw one trying to escape, followed very closely by the white puff-balls of our snare-net. Long range guns were at work, firing at targets already registered, allowing for the day's "margin of error."

"By Jove, this weather is the very devil," said one of the officers. "Don't know how our fellows can stick it." And that is the thought in the heads of all "lucky people in cosy billets to-night: it is the men in the trenches who need the greatest pluck to endure the hardest frost of the war.

It will be interesting, remarks a London contemporary, to see for how long the Zeppelin, supposing it survives in any useful form, will retain its capital Z. As a rule, when anything taking its title from a person's name becomes widely known, decay of the capital letter very soon sets in, and a small one takes its place. We have familiar examples in our words "brougham," "gladstone bag," "sandwich," "d'oyley," and also in "wellingtons" and "bluchers," although the last two are still sometimes written with capital letters. Our "Dreadnoughts," too, first appeared with a capital, but are now commonly written with a small letter.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain strengthening, strength replenishing blood.

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Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Concentrated food and conserves it. Builds bones, brain & brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

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ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

HORLICK'S never does.

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ORDINARY MILK is always at hand.

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HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, bread, cakes, custards, etc. In place of ordinary milk.

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	Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	271	74	17	7	7
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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including—

Large Enamelled Bath with Fittings, Heavy Brass Fenders, &c.

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Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1689

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the property of the above Estate.

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Also

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the 14th April, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Detachable 34 H.P. MOTOR with

Four Spare Piston Rings and Portable Rudder

a good running order,

Also

one Boudoir Grand Piano by Brinsmead & Sons,

One Piano by Schindler & Sehn, Stuttgart,

One Piano by Challen & Son, London, (in good condition).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1644

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 20th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising—

Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Wagon, &c., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chestfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots of Porcelain and Curios, &c., Paints, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1688

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. When the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets today. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 17th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Silver Ware, etc., &c.

Also

Tennis Rackets and Nettings, &c., &c. Underwood and Oliver Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1683

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

EVILS OF PREMATURE PEACE. EXPOUNDED.

"OUR" COLONIES MORE VALUABLE THAN MESOPOTAMIA.

A "premature peace" is entirely opposed to the wishes of the "Fünfsche Zeitung." Such a peace, says the Rhenish organ, a peace without any decision, would be equivalent to a German defeat. "What enormous burdens would our people be obliged to bear. And it is not to be forgotten that after a few years of peace the deciding struggle would have to be fought out."

The "Kölnerische" goes on to say:—"If our people are to pay the interest of the loans, to provide for the amortisation of debt, to provide for the widows and orphans and for invalids, and at the same time to arm in a sufficient way for the coming war, a yearly sum of probably £750,000,000 would be necessary, and this sum must be produced by taxation. This would be an almost insupportable burden. In addition there would be the wearing expectation of the coming war of decision. Who is there among us who would take this on himself? Heavy as the sacrifice at present may be for our nation, it is incumbent on us to hold out and to win the prize of victory. Therefore German people, lay hold!"

"OUR" COLONIES.

A number of writers in the newspapers have recently developed considerable energy in discussing the future prospects of "our" colonies. They never weary of telling us that their fate will be decided on European battlefields.

But there is a considerable body of opinion which has not complete faith in the European battlefield theory, and in consequence is turning its gaze to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia as the fields where German colonial enterprise will secure its future triumphs. The adherence of Turkey to German ambitions for penetrating the Near and Middle East has, we are told, been already secured, and in the vast territories stretching from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf there will be found such a wealth of raw materials for German industry as will entirely replace whatever sacrifice the loss of the colonies may entail. If this view is not shared by men like Herr Bahin, of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr von Gwinner, of the Deutsche Bank, it is nevertheless held by large sections of the public for whom a number of important newspapers and periodicals cater.

The exaggerated enthusiasm of these people who pin their faith to the Hamburg-Bagdad idea, and over estimate the prospects of Near Eastern markets receives a cold douche from a pamphlet written by Herr Emil Zimmermann for the German Colonial Society.

DOUBTING THE LIVESTOCK.

In Herr Zimmermann's opinion it is absurd to overrate the economic possibilities of Mesopotamia, and to underestimate what "our" colonies have already done for German industry. It is, moreover, not to be forgotten that a Mesopotamia developed by Germany would both arouse the enmity of England, and be exposed to her attack, and further, that both Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are of the question as bases for the German fleet.

Zimmermann begins by painting a gloomy picture of the possibilities of North Cameroon, East Africa and South West Africa for cattle-raising. He calculates that by 1920 the cattle rearing districts in these colonies would have been reached by railways and that their wealth of cattle, sheep and goats would have enabled them to export skins to the value of £1,500,000. Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are out of the question.

And then comes his remarkable passage: "Peace can and must bring an increase of our colonial possessions; it may be in the shape of a concentration of territory, which already maintains 12 to 15 million cattle. If our future colonial possessions are given their chance, it should be easily possible to double their livestock in 15 to 20 years."

FORESTS WORTH MILLARDS.

What, moreover, asks Zimmermann, can Asia Minor and Mesopotamia set against the colonial yield of oleaginous fruits, such as copra, pig-nuts, sesame, cotton-seed, palm-kernels, palm-oil, njab-nuts, etc. Tinsitina alone exported pig-nuts valued at over half a million in 1913. "Our" colonies contributed 6,000 tons of cocoa. In a few years it would have amounted to 15,000 tons.

In the matter of cotton cultivation "our" colonies have hitherto achieved little success. Asia Minor may also be favourable for the supply of mineral raw material. "But we must not forget that German South West Africa yielded diamonds, copper ore, and iron to the value of over £23,000,000. And, besides, our colonies have never been thoroughly examined as to their mineral wealth. The treasures brought to light in better explored regions of Africa promise much for the future."

Zimmermann holds out tremendous prospects for colonial wool. Germany requires the wool of 60,000,000 sheep to cover her wants. Asia Minor could never supply such a quantity, but with the colonial supplies in addition Germany might be rendered independent.

Then look at the virgin forests in "our" colonies—"the greatest reservoir of wood in the world." These forests are worth millions, and some of the giant trees represent 150 cubic metres of timber. Compared with this Asia Minor and Mesopotamia possess only a few sticks.

Herr Zimmermann's conclusions are as follows:—"Asia Minor can substantially assist our supply of raw materials only in respect of cotton and minerals, but it will need decades of work before our trade with Turkey equals in value the amount which our colonies, but for the war, would have been worth to us by the year 1920."

"Our protectorates, especially if they should be enlarged, will be of far greater value to us than Asia Minor in respect of the importance of their trade and the supply of our requirements of hides, vegetable fats, rubber, cocoa, and timber. They are in a position to send us immediately considerable quantities of raw material, which we should otherwise have to buy of our enemies or of neutrals like the United States. Under preference shown to Asia Minor would prove an absolutely disastrous blow to our overseas trade."

THE NATIONALITY OF LORD MILNER.

A REVIVED ERROR.

Mr. P. Lyttelton Gell writes to the "Daily Chronicle" as follows:—

Sir,—A barrister's flat contradiction of my incontestable statement that Lord Milner was born an Englishman, and has never been anything else, should not be anonymous if he claims attention on the ground of private knowledge or professional authority. Still, as he suggests that I "broop to placating unreasoning prejudice at the cost of accuracy," it is clear that the old error is not yet exorcised. While I join hands with "A Barrister" in condemning the "unreasoning prejudice" which has heretofore inspired statements and questions on this matter in the House of Commons and the Press, may I in the pursuit of accuracy invite "A Barrister" to test his own assertions by seeking answers to the following questions:—

1.—Under British law, is Lord Milner at this moment a British subject, or is he not?

2.—If (as is obvious) he is, at what moment, except at the moment of his birth, did he become so?

3.—When his father lived in London and took the oath as a Volunteer, was he a British subject or not?

4.—If (as "A Barrister" asserts) Lord Milner was a German by German law, although no doubt of English descent, when and by what act did the German law first begin to treat him as a British subject? Why was he not liable for military service in his youth, as Rhodes scholars have been? Whether an Englishman who adheres to his British birthright is or is not regarded as a German by German law would not in any case affect this question. It is in British law and not any German technicality which settles the "status" of a British citizen, and no legal quibbles can alter the fact that Lord Milner is a British subject, and is so by blood, as also by language, faith, faculty, patriotism, and by the traditions of his earliest childhood. Why dispute the obvious fact?

The Editor of the "Daily Chronicle" says in a footnote:—

(Our correspondent is, apparently not aware that prior to 1870 a British subject could not divest himself of his British nationality. A British subject then, who adopted foreign nationality, had double nationality and owed dual allegiance. Lord Milner's grandfather emigrated to Germany, married, a German lady and settled there. It has not been asserted that he adopted German nationality. If he did, his son (Lord Milner's father) was born a German—because the son of a German in German law, and a British subject—because an Englishman's son—in English law. In any case, if not German by birth, he (Lord Milner's father) became a German at some time, because he could not have held a position at a German University unless he were a German subject. Lord Milner, then, was the son of a German, and a German in German law, but as neither his grandfather nor his father would have lost their British nationality he would also have been British by English law.

Now (i.e., since 1870) an Englishman who adopts foreign nationality (upon facts) loses his British nationality. In regard to question 3, it was not necessary to be the oath of a Volunteer. Had Lord Milner remained in Germany before the war, he would have been liable to military service, but he left Germany before the age of 17, i.e., from the German point of view, emigrated. As long as he was there, he was, no doubt, treated as a German; but when he emigrated (and, it is assumed, obtained his discharge from German allegiance on his emigration), they would have treated him as what he has been ever since, viz., a British subject.

THE FAME OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IS WORLD-WIDE. IT IS GOOD FOR THE DEEP, SEATED COUGH, AND FOR THE CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH OF CHILDREN. THIS SURE BOTTLE SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY. FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

SEA NOT SAFE FOR WOUNDED.

SEA NOT SAFE FOR WOUNDED.

PASSAGE REFUSED TO HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Foreign Office recently issued the following:—

An arrangement has existed for some time between His Majesty's Government and the German Government by which British and German incapacitated prisoners of war are repatriated at certain intervals, the conveyance of the prisoners of war to and from Holland being effected by means of a British hospital ship. In pursuance of this arrangement an exchange of incapacitated prisoners was due to take place on the 7th inst., and all the necessary preparations had been made by the British authorities for the exchange. His Majesty's Government received, through the United States Embassy, before the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the following telegram from the German Government:—

"Foreign Office communicates following: British Government has intended to bring the severely wounded German prisoners who are to be released from Tilburg to Hook of Holland with British hospital ship Saint Denis on 7th inst. Foreign Office requests the Embassy to call attention to the fact that this method of transportation can no longer be considered as safe owing to the changes which have occurred recently. Transportation of severely wounded to and from England can therefore only be considered either by means of one of the Dutch paddle-wheel steamships which have been guaranteed safe conduct from the German side, or by means of a hospital ship to Southern France outside of the maritime zone, inside of which traffic has been prohibited, and from there to Switzerland. Some means of transportation will also be necessary for further transports of released German civil prisoners from England."

In a further note Foreign Office states: In view of the circumstances mentioned in preceding note German military administration has temporarily interrupted transportation of severely wounded English. It will first await the reply of English Government to above-mentioned note verbal. As soon as this answer has been received repatriation of English invalids will be arranged in same manner in which severely wounded German prisoners are repatriated. As regards question of determining route for transportation, German Government presumes that British will decide for transportation with one of the Dutch paddle-wheel steamships, as this is far shorter and less hard for wounded. This route would also deserve preference to route via Switzerland for reason that German French exchange transports already take place by that route. In case repatriation is to take place on Dutch ship German Legation at The Hague has been instructed to approach Government there with an inquiry whether it is prepared to attend to exchange of severely wounded on both sides on Dutch paddle-wheel boats from Flushing to England and vice versa. In future, repatriation of German and English civil prisoners would then also be effected in same manner. Answer desired as soon as possible. The Foreign Office adds the following brief and acid comment. It is not stated whether any reply has been sent to Berlin:—

Comment on the nature of such communications, or upon the character that inspires them, seems superfluous.

SIGHTING SUBMARINES.

£20 REWARDS FOR FIRST NEWS OF U-BOATS.

Sir A. F. Yarrow, of Hindhead, writes to "The Times":—"It goes without saying that it is of the utmost importance to sight a submarine at the earliest possible moment. To encourage everyone to keep a sharp lookout, I beg to offer a reward of £20 (up to a total expenditure of £10,000) to anyone on board a commercial vessel who first draws the captain's attention to an enemy submarine in the vicinity."

The reward will be paid on a certificate from the captain giving the name of the person who first draws his attention to an enemy submarine, and a statement signed by the captain saying that a submarine was actually sighted. The application should be forwarded through the owners to Sir Thomas L. Devitt, Bart., Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3, who has kindly consented to make the awards.

Sir A. F. Yarrow is the chairman of Yarrow and Co., Ltd., of Scotland, Glasgow, engineers and shipbuilders. The firm is engaged in the Clyde in building torpedo-boats and destroyers, fire steamers of shallow draft, and the Yarrow boiler is generally adopted by the greater part of the Navies of the world.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 1/6 and 3/6.

INTIMATIONS

OYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.

BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.

39, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

TELEPHONE NO. 307 K.

[1681]

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Error in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund on February 24th, Lord Burnham, the chief proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," said that the Prime Minister's speech made in the House of Commons on the previous day was certainly the gravest speech he had ever made.

"As for our own profession," continued Lord Burnham, "we have before us the most gloomy prospects for the coming year. We cannot help having some misgivings,

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS and CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

NOTICE.

THE Hongkong School ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on the Race Course by kind permission of the Jockey Club, on FRIDAY, April 13th. There will be the usual races for just students of schools.

Hongkong, April 13, 1917 1675

NOTICE.

WE have now REMOVED to No. 5 DUNDRELL STREET. All communications in future to be sent to that address.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1687

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THEATRE ROYAL.
AT 9.15 P.M.
APRIL 13th, 1917.

VOUCHERS which are being issued by the Hon. Secretary are to be EXCHANGED at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. ONLY on and after 9 A.M. WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

Seats cannot be booked previously. Payment for seats is to be made at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. \$3.00 each.

J. BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary,
St. George's Day Committee. 1674

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 16th April, 1917, at 11 a.m., at "Green Island,"

A NUMBER OF BAGS OF SALT PETRE.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. day of Sale to convey intending Purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1673

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the undersigned), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th April, 1917, at 11 a.m., at The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown No. 10, FORTY-SIX BALES GUNNIES.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1673

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TOMORROW.

10 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of one Motor and three Pianos at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

St. Joseph's College Sports at Race Course, Happy Valley.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 17:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Pictures, Typewriters etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, April 20:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Porcelains, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, April 19:—

Non-Resident Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club.

Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, April 23:—

Morning sale of Badges.

Afternoon, Fete and Cafe at Volunteer Headquarters.

8.15 p.m.—Scenes from Shakespeare at Theatre Royal.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, April 13, 1917.

PASSENGERS AND MAILS BY AIRSHIP.

THE descriptions we have had recently of the remarkable feat performed by our aircraft indicate the state of perfection to which the airship has been rapidly brought in the brief space of a single decade. Lord MONTAGU in a recent address on this subject contrasted the achievement of the Wright brothers in 1908, in flying at the rate of 45 miles in an hour with the wonderful speed of 142 miles in an hour attained by a Sopwith monoplane at the end of last year. The farthest distance flown by the Wrights in 1908 was 71 miles; recently a Frenchman came near flying from Verdun to Russia (984 miles). The Wrights in 1908 reached an altitude of 500 feet; both a Frenchman and an Englishman have recently ascended over 25,000 feet. The rate of ascent in 1909 by a Frenchman was 300 feet in 15 minutes; an aviator in England recently ascended 10,000 feet in 15 minutes, the first 5,000 in five minutes, which is equal to the ascent of the fastest lift. "Once an airship found difficulty in carrying a single passenger; now the largest machines take a crew of sixteen and a load of a ton and a half. We have now three types of aeroplanes—monoplanes, biplanes and triplanes. Triplanes were discarded some time ago, but have come into favour again, and mention is made of them in one of the telegrams to-day concerning the battle of Arras. When we see what is being done by aircraft in the war we are naturally led to think of their possible employment after the war. TENNYSON'S vision of "the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic, swift, pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales"—is at length in a fair way to being realised. Lord MONTAGU makes the interesting forecast that within the next ten years the mails between India and England will be conveyed by aeroplanes and that a passenger service will also be established. By ship, the long sea route from Bombay to England is about 6,000 miles, and via Marseilles or Brindisi about 5,000 miles in round figures. But as the aeroplane flies, the distance would be only about 2,600 miles. Lord MONTAGU says that the mails from India, via the Russian route would reach London in less than thirty-six hours, "allowing merely the speed achieved by the planes to-day." In the case of a passenger service and allowing for a rest of 12 hours out of the 24 and travelling 10 hours at only 120 per hour, 1,200 miles would be covered per day. Thus they would be able to fly from Peshawar to London in an inclusive time of 50 hours. They would sleep the first night at Gauri at the head of the Caspian, and the second night at Tarnopol, close to Lemberg. On the third evening they would be in London. The other route from India is nearly all over British territory, and would take about five days. Leaving Bombay the first halt would be at Basra, thence to Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Land's End and London. Amazing and fascinating as is this

prophecy of aerial communication between India and England, Lord MONTAGU did not stop here. He pictured India as a sort of half-way house in an aerial service between Europe and China, and another between Europe and Australia. What coaling stations had been in ensuring our naval supremacy in the past, he said, so aerial landing stations would even supplant and surpass the value of coaling stations in the future. Three years ago we would all have smiled indulgently over this vision, as we smiled over the vision of "the nations' air navies grappling in the central blue," but "science moves" very rapidly in these days.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The household furniture of the late Mrs. A. H. Hewitt will be sold by auction at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

We are informed that the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. *Columbia*, from San Francisco, will leave Manila to-morrow and is due to arrive here on Monday (16th inst).

Attention is drawn to the advertisement in the adjoining column relating to the exchange of vouchers for seats for the Shakespearean performance on St. George's Day. Seats cannot be booked before Monday next.

A number of Shanghai merchants have telegraphed to the Central Government, pointing out that the Government is paying Tls. 8,200 per chest of opium in purchasing the opium stocks, whereas they allege that the opium merchants only receive Tls. 3,700, the remainder going to the negotiators of the deal. The merchants, in strong terms, demand the cancellation of the contract and a thorough investigation.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

J. A. Young	25
J. D. Humphreys and Son	25
Worcester and Lammert	25
Thoresen and Son	25
E. Pahaney	25
Palmer and Turner	25
Wilkinson and Grist	25
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	20
Leigh and Orange	20

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Admiral R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G., who was commodore in charge of Hongkong Dockyard recently, has been selected for a special appointment at the War Office.

Mr. H. E. Cole, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been married at Kobe to Mrs. R. B. Mack "of" New York City. Accompanied by Mrs. H. W. Melville, a former resident of Yokohama, Mrs. Mack reached Japan about a week previously. Mr. Cole is widely known throughout the Far East, having served the Standard Oil Company in the Orient several years ago. He arrived in Japan a few months ago on a business trip and expects to remain in this part of the world five or six months longer. Before returning to America Mr. Cole and his bride will tour the Orient.

Among the names recently added to the Roll of Honour is that of Second Lieutenant S. G. Mellis Smith, I.A.R., attached to the Indian Infantry. He was the second son of the late Rev. George Smith, of Swatow, China, and Mrs. Mellis-Smith, of Llanmor, Colinton, Mid Lothian and was educated at Fettes College and Edinburgh University. After holding a temporary educational appointment in Madras under the Indian Government, he was in 1912 appointed Professor of Economics at Canning College, Lucknow. At the outbreak of war he joined the I.A.R. and was attached to the Indian Infantry. He served in the Gallipoli campaign and in Egypt. In September he was sent to another front, where he was acting as double company commander until he was killed in action on February 11. He was 30 years of age and unmarried. His elder and only brother, Second Lieutenant D. B. Mellis Smith, is serving with the South Highlanders and has been twice wounded.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A POLICE RESERVIST FINED.

A member of the Police Reserve (R 189) named Ying Wing Ching was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for absenting himself from duty.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (R) appeared to prosecute and when asked by the magistrate what was against the defendant said: "He has got beyond me for one thing. I cannot deal with him and therefore, I have brought him to you." He absents himself from punishment duty and I have lost practically all control, unless you can bring him to his proper senses. He was absent from ordinary patrol duty at No. 2 Station on March 8th, his excuse being that he forgot it, and on March 22nd he was absent from cell duty, which was punishment. On the latter occasion his excuse was that he was on duty at the Naval Dockyard. As a matter of fact, he is employed at the Dockyard, but by reason of his constant excuse of being employed there when he should be on Police duty, he was asked to inform us at the start of each month, or periodically, of the days on which he failed to do so and merely relies on the same excuse as he has given on a number of other occasions.

The defendant then admitted that he was absent from duty on March 9th stating that he did not receive the duty paper.

Mr. Jenkin, however, remarked that the defendant's written answer stated that he had lost the duty paper.

His Worship: You were also absent from cell duty on March 22nd?

Defendant: Yes, I was on duty at the Naval Dockyard where I am employed as a telephone operator.

LARCENY FROM THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese apprentice of the Kowloon Docks, charged with the theft of a brass bearing (valued at five dollars) from one of the Dock's launches, was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

It appeared that the defendant attempted to sell the stolen fitting at a shop in Yau-mai and was apprehended.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

"I plead guilty to being drunk, but I am never disorderly whilst under the influence of liquor," explained Don Manuel George Segura, a native of Brazil, and an old offender in Hongkong, when charged before Mr. Melbourne this morning with being drunk and disorderly.

Inspector Brown said that he would accept the plea, and remarked that the defendant was well known at the Magistrate's, as he had been charged before the Court innumerable times for similar offences.

His Worship: (to defendant) How many previous convictions have you had?

Defendant: More than twenty. I believe, but I am not sure.

A fine of five dollars, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, was imposed by the magistrate.

A LARCENY CHARGE.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne an employee of the Wing On Company was charged with stealing four dollars from the firm.

NEW CHINESE LOAN FROM JAPAN.

A telegram from Peking to the *Wah-Tai Yat Po* says it is reported that as a result of Luk Chung Yu's recent visit to Japan, Japanese bankers have agreed to a new loan to China of Yen 5,000,000 at 7 per cent interest secured by treasury bonds. The money is to be used for resuming the silver payments. The *Wah-Tai Yat Po* has the right to appoint a representative to supervise the employment of the money.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

A RESTORED CASE.

In the Summary Court, this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, the restored case in which Lau Yam Shan claimed from W. L. Wesser \$260, being balance of \$315.72 part salary and part money lent, was heard.

Mr. Gardiner said that in the original case, judgement was given against defendant and the latter had agreed to pay monthly instalments. The defendant had recently fallen behind with his payments and the case had now been restored for the purpose of enforcing payment of the instalments as they became due.

His Lordship passed judgment for plaintiff.

RELIEF FUND.

FOR HOMELESS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

FIRST LIST.	
First List	£50 \$2,085
SECOND LIST.	
N. J. Stabb	\$250
Van Rook	100
P. Thomas	50
J. Kemp	10
W. Dunbar	100
H. J. Gumpertz	50
A. H. Skelton	50
A. Burdiss	10
Pong Tsoi Ching	50
T. Hayashi	200
Bradley & Co.	500
F. C. Dwyer	50
C. D. W. A. F.	100
C. E. Anton	100
Duncan Clark	50
C. E. H. Beavis	100
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	500
H. Haddock	50
Mak Nya Fa	1
Anonymous	50
Mr. E. L. Dowbiggin	25
P. N. N. Silva	50
Paché Franco Cinema China	50
G. Weiss	15
Ulmann & Co.	20
Total	£50 \$4,616

WAR CHARITIES FUND.

RECENT REMITTANCES.

The following list of remittances recently made by the War Charities Committee through their representatives in London, is published for information:—

1.—Red Cross	£1,750
2.—Royal Flying Corps Hospital, General Fund	1,000
3.—Officers' Families Fund	1,500
4.—French Red Cross, General Funds	1,000
5.—French Red Cross Hospital, 113 Boulevard	500
6.—Bernardo's Homes	1,000
7.—Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich	1,000
8.—Prisoners of War	1,000
9.—Y.M.C.A. Huts	1,800
10.—St. Dunstan's	2,200
11.—British & Foreign Sailors' Society	500
12.—Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops	500
13.—Blue Cross	500
14.—Royal Naval Hospital Chatham, piano for theatre	80
15.—For distribution among smaller charities at the discretion of our London representatives	2,500
Total	£18,730

(All earmarked).
(£10,000 earmarked).
(£2,800 earmarked).

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer,
War Charities Committee.

The province of Honan is sending forty students to the United States. The Government Preparatory School of Honan is soon to graduate a class of one hundred after a course of five years. The Assembly of the Province has decided that the twenty best students of this class will be sent to America for a special course, part of which must be science. The students will stay in the West from five to seven years and will receive about \$500 gold a year. In addition to these another twenty will be selected by competitive examination in July, these to come from the Province at large; they will receive the same benefits and training with the others.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

CHINA'S ENTRY CONSIDERED IMMINENT.

A Peking telegram to the *Wah-Tai Yat Po* reports a series of Ministerial Conferences, which points to an early entry in the war, despite the opposition. The Premier has telegraphed to provincial Governors who had announced their intention to proceed to Peking to join in the discussion. He has requested them to remain at their posts.

War with Germany, the telegram adds, is considered imminent.

MACAO NOTES.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

Now that the dredging operations are taking place at the entrance to the Inner harbour, it is desirable that the Macao authorities should see if some arrangement could not be made with the Chinese authorities at Malacca to stop the practice by Chinese steamers coming from neighbouring Chinese ports of dumping ballast in the channel. Until this is done constant dredging will be necessary.

THE OLD SPACIOUS HOUSES.

Macao has been noted for the spaciousness of the houses built by merchants of former days, but these monuments of other days are fast disappearing. Big houses on good sites are being pulled down to give place to small tenement structures.

A RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT.

Marines belonging to the gunboat *Patric* are giving a performance at the Macao Club in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Society.

PUPILS' CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.

The pupils of Professor E. Danenberg gave their annual Pianoforte Recital last evening at the City Hall before a very appreciative audience. Professor Danenberg and his pupils were assisted on this occasion by Professor Gonzalez, Mr. Lai and a small orchestra. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

- Andante for 2 Flutes—Sinding. Miss Mow Fung and Prof. E. DANENBERG.
- (a) Prelude (from Klavier). N. Peterkin. (b) Tarantella. Giza Horvath. Miss ELNA ALVES.
- Concerto (1st movement)—Schumann. (with orchestral accompaniment). Miss ELFINA OSMUND.
- Wedding Day. Grieg. Miss MAY CHOI.
- Suite for 2 Flutes—Arensky. (a) Romance. (b) Valse. Miss MAY WOO and Prof. E. DANENBERG.
- Etude Mignon. E. Schütz. Miss CORINE MARTIN.
- Mendolin. Thomas. Miss HELEN FLEET.

PART II.

- Spring Song. Mendelssohn. Miss MAY FINCH.
- Sonata Tragica (1st movement). Macdowell. Prof. E. DANENBERG.
- Concerto in A Major (1st movement)—Mozart. (with orchestral accompaniment). Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro.
- Song (a) "Macanahale". Macmillanrough. (b) "I'm falling in love with some one". Victor Herbert.

Mr. Lai.
Prof. GONZALEZ.
Miss ELFINA OSMUND.
Prof. E. DANENBERG.
The work of Professor Danenberg's pupils reflected the highest credit on their instructor. Especially worthy of praise were the numbers brilliantly played by Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro and Miss Elfrida Osmund.

A PARENTS' DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because those wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to take for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee in their Annual Report for presentation at the annual meeting of members on the 17th inst., state:—

The Annual Flower and Vegetable Show was held in the Botanic Gardens on 8th and 9th March, to which 335 people paid for admission on the first day and 312 on the second; 287 persons entered on Members tickets. The Show this year was without doubt the finest ever held under the auspices of the Society. Cut Flowers in particular were a decided improvement on recent years. Roses and Sweet Peas which a few years ago were only grown by a few are now to be found in nearly every garden. Exhibits from the Peak were in many classes equal to, if not better, than those grown on the Lower Levels. In the Table Decoration class there were 15 entries, 13 tables being decorated. The Judging in this Section was carried out by all Judges and Officials present.

Entries, including a few entered late for which staging space was found, numbered 1902, an increase of 390 over last year. The Committee regret that staging space could not be found for all exhibits entered late or for exhibits that were changed after entry forms had been sent in. Exhibitors are reminded that an exhibit which is under the usual standard is better than an empty space on the staging benches.

The success of the Show was partly due to an increase in the number of Members and consequently an increase in the number of entries but there are still a large number of persons in the Colony interested in Horticulture who might be induced to join the Society. A table in the report shows that there are now 10 life members and 170 ordinary members of the Society.

The accounts show a credit balance of \$1,953.27, as compared with \$1,677.52 at the end of the last financial year. The gate money at the Flower Show amounted to \$417, and donations to the Prize Fund to \$360.70.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held at the Hongkong C. C. pavilion last evening.

Dr. Forsyth, the President, commenting on the balance sheet said it was most satisfactory that they were able to run their little league at a decided profit. They had handed over to War Charities, a sum of \$95.40 from their balance of \$178.60. A question for discussion would be whether the leading club in the second division should pass into the first division and the bottom club in the first division pass into the second division. Two new clubs had applied for membership. Both wished to go into the second division, which was unfortunate, as this would make the second division more numerous than ever. The Chairman also called attention to the fact that there were no records of games in the annual report, due to the fact that some of the clubs competing thought fit not to conclude their engagements. That was very regrettable, and he suggested to the representatives of the clubs concerned that this should not be allowed to happen again. With these few remarks he proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Nisbet second, and the proposition was unanimously carried.

Dr. Forsyth was again unanimously re-elected President of the League, Mr. Nisbet was re-elected Vice-President, and Dr. Lindsay Woods was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

It was again decided to run two divisions, A. and B. Several minor questions affecting the rules, and also the elevation of the Vanguard Club to the first division, were left for a future meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding closed the meeting.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

H. & W. Dock	\$120 buyers
H.K. Tramways	7.25 buyers
Waterboats	18 sellers
Kung Yik	Tln 134 buyers
Anglo-Javas	10.15 buyers
Dominions	11 buyers
Javas	20 buyers
Zhangbes	6.05 buyers
Almas	11.50 nominal

\$200,000 PAID TO OFFER SABOTAGE OF "GOLD SHIP."

A New York telegram dated February 24th says: "The agents here of the North German Lloyd have just received a draft for \$200,000 to the United States Treasury as indemnity for the sabotage in Bremen Harbor of the 'gold ship' *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*."

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	35th April.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	21st May.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	30th June.

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms
(All inle and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building,
Telephone 141.

BANKS	BANKS
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
—
PAID-UP CAPITAL\$15,000,000

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-
MAATSCHAPPIJ

RESERVE FUNDS—		(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Sterling		—
21,500,000@2/	= \$15,000,000	
Silver 18,500,000	
	<u>\$33,500,000</u>	ESTABLISHED 1894.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF	\$15,000,000	—

COFFEY, J. J.	180,000,000 -	(2 1,000,000)
PAID-UP	180,000,000 -	(2 1,000,000)
CAPITAL	180,000,000 -	(2 1,000,000)
RESERVE	180,000,000 -	(2 1,000,000)
FUND	180,000,000 -	(2 1,000,000)
HEAD	180,000,000 -	(2 1,000,000)

N. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 C. E. Anton. W. L.
 M. Edkins, Esq. P. Patten, Esq.
 S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. F. Shellim.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. [Holysk,]
 B. J. M. [?]
 B. J. M. [?]

CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
 —
MANAGER:
 Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

HONGKING—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits:—

3 months	2½	per cent. per annum.
6 "	3 "	" "
12 "	3½ "	" "
18 "	4 "	" "
24 "	4½ "	" "

London:—The Bank of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
—
The business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK LTD.**

transfer at their option balances of
or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT
per annum.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL...	Yen 60,000,000 00
PAID-UP CAPITAL...	30,000,000 00
RESERVE FUND...	21,000,000 00

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1911

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.	BOMBAY	NAGASAKI
	CALCUTTA	NEWCHANG
	CHANGCHOW	NEW YORK
	DAIRIN (DALNY)	OSAKA
	FINCHLEY (MUMBAI)	Peking
		RYOON (PORT OF SHANGHAI)

Authorized Capital	21,500,000	HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
Subscribed	1,125,000	HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
Unpaid	562,500	HARBIN	SINGAPORE
Reserve Fund	850,000	KORE	SYDNEY
		LLAO-LAO	TIENTSIN

BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON
Los Angeles
LYONS

TELETYPE
TOKYO
TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Account

very description of Exchange business
acted.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum
Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits
at 4 per cent. per annum.

Deposits received for fixed periods &
rates to be obtained on application.

ELISH ONO
Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

tion which may be ascertained on location.

D. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, March 27, 1914

NOTICE

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA**

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

- AND -

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.
—
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

RENTS FUND	\$1,800,000	BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY
RENTS LIABILITY OF PRO-		
PRINTERS	\$1,200,000	Prospectuses, Trade Circulars
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General		

Programmes, Menus, etc. etc.
Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed.

MANAGER
 Clean Profit and prompt delivery
 guaranteed.
 (24) (1)

TRIBUTE TO CHINESE STOKERS.

Nothing has been finer in the whole course of the war, said Mr. C. Laws at the ingesting of the Chamber of Shipping, than the way in which the Chinese stokers had gone about their duties untroubled by the dangers of mine-infested sea. He gave an instance of a vessel which was peppered by gun fire.

They carried Chinese stokers, who by all the rules of the game drawn up by the critics—when they heard the first shell should have thrown down their tools, thrown themselves into their boats, taken out their pipes and opium, turned up their toes to the ceiling and waited themselves to their fate. What they did was to turn to and work harder than niggers—they worked like Chinamen—with the result that the vessel was able to get extra speed to gain the shelter of a fog bank before the submarine could overtake her.

TO LET

TO LET.
N. 3 & 4 ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON
& CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1850

TO LET

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terrace.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1875

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
comfortable SHOPS situated in Lee
Road, Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Lee Co., Ltd.
48, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1875

TO LET

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.
Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1877

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kewloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf
area 50,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917. 1877

THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion submitted to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.
The rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is
\$35 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
25 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.
Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on
pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on
pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be
sent not later than 11.30 a.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in
3.00 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

Advertisements in "The China Mail" are
accepted for mailing at a special rate of
50 per cent. It may save a 15% for sale
by all Chemists and Stationers.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

It is now the time of the fruit season.
To keep a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
on hand. It may save a 15% for sale
by all Chemists and Stationers.

\$450 OUR STANDARD 16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs
on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.

PHONE 27.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Traction Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.

"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL.

Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

\$23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

2—Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000

3—Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500

4—Fire Funds \$3,837,047

5—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,580

6—Sinking Fund Account \$23,250

\$23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458

Life and Annuity \$2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department \$37,239

Other Receipts \$48,940

\$25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/4

On demand ... 2/4 1/2

30 days sight ... 2/4 1/2

4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

Credit 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 32 1/2

Credit 4 months sight ... 33 1/2

On New York—

On demand ... 66 1/2

Credit 60 days sight ... 66 1/2

On Bombay—

Wire ... nom.

On Calcutta—

Wire ... nom.

On Singapore—

On demand ... 100 1/2

On Manila—

On demand ... 112

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 100 1/2

30 days sight (private paper) ... 100 1/2

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 100 1/2

Gold Leaf 100 fine (per tael) ... 43.40

Silver (per oz.) ... 17 1/2 nom.

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cent ... 7 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 6 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 6 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day On date On date at

at 5 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 3 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.85 29.72 29.73

Temperature ... 73 70 73

Humidity ... 85 96 87

Direction of Wind ... W CALM W

Force ... 2 0 2

Weather ... orb of e

Rain ... 0.26 0.00 2.44

Highest open air temperature on the 11th 77

Lowest open air temperature on the 11th 69

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 12, 1917.

Temperature.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.80

Do 1 P.M. 29.79

Do 4 P.M. 29.79

Do 7 P.M. 29.79

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Do 1 P.M. 29.79

Do 2 P.M. 29.79

Do 3 P.M. 29.79

Do 4 P.M. 29.79

Do 5 P.M. 29.79

Do 6 P.M. 29.79

Do 7 P.M. 29.79

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Do 10 P.M. 29.79

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Do 9 P.M. 29.79